VOLUME 1.

## CONGRESSIONAL. REMARKS OF MR. JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE,

of Representatives, February 2, 1846-

make a personal application of this illustration to fact. He told the House the other day in quite a beligerent tone, and in a menacing aftitude, pointing to Mr. Abans, "that this was not a party question. If it was Mr. Abans, the member from Massachustite, is the leader of the party, and, for one, till not follow his lead." Mr. J. asked, how does this bold assertion compare with the facts? A the opening of this session of Congress, the President of the United States (as he, Mr. J., had just shown) had recommended that the notice be given to terminate the joint occupency; and upon that porision of the Presidents' message, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the resolution now under consideration. And the notice, in Some shape, will be sustained by the democratic party, with few exceptions. And now, does the fact that Mr. A pans falls in and gives this measure of the administration his support, justify Mr. Barty and himself, in going against the policy of the Presidents, which is nothing but the croed laid down by the democratic convention in 1844? Mr. J. would not press this point further at this time.

But (said Mr. J.) the gentleman complains of snother portion of my remarks, which he has read to the House—viz:

The gentleman (continued Mr. J.) read the extract from another portion of my remarks, which he has read to the House—viz:

The gentleman (continued Mr. J.) read the extract from the told the House—viz:

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The gentleman (continued Mr. J.) read the extract from the condition of the substance of the Industry to the Linguistic Mr. A proper than the proprietor

to the House—viz:

"The gentleman (continued Mr. J.) read the extract from
the speech of Mr. Adassa, and the inference was clear that
the intended to make the impression on the minds of this
flower and the country, that it was made upon the question
of notice, when that gentleman was distinctly opposing the
fluid, unless the notice were included in it; and when they
came to take the speech of the gentleman from Massachiutests at the last session, and his speech at the present sesson, they found there was no discrepancy between the
tag."

## Daily Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

Berlin, Dec. 25, 1845. In commencing a series of letters on Germany, allow me to allude to a few facts. The first peace of Paris was concluded on the 1st of October, 1814; the How do the facts stand in this particular? (asked Mr. J.) The journal of this House showed that a southers man, a gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Hammett,] when the bill for the establishment of a

amendment to incorporate into that bill a provision amendment to incorporate into that bill a provision amendment was adopted by the years and nays. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bartr] was in his seat, and voted upon the amendment was adopted by the years and upon the passage of the bill, which followed immediately after, the House was called, and the gentleman does not vote! Mr. Adams was in his place, and voted against the bill. Mr. Bartr was against the bill, too, but so determined not to follow in the lead of Mr. Adams, and as Adams comes before Bartr, I thought it reasonable to infer that he had belted. But if I am mistaken in this, I will not be tenacious about the word bolt, but will soften it down by saying the gentleman came up missing when his name was called upon the passage of the bill.

I thought that he might conclude this por-

correctly informed, Mr. Bayly and Temessee were in the same category, both uniting in the support of Gen. Harrison, the federal candidate for the presidency. He presumed it suited the gentleman much better to brag about the consistency of Virginia, in the support of republican pressidents, than on his own consistency. The difference between Mr. Bayly and himself is this, if he was correctly informed. In 1840 he (Mr. J.) went with the Old Dominion in support of the republican candidate for the presidency, while Mr. Bayly united with Tennessee in the support of the federal candidate for the presidency; and, from present indications, he was preparing for another somerset.

Mr. J. said he thought, from the peculiar sensitiveness manifested on Saturday last, and again to-

twas more than sustained by all the facts as alluded to. Now, sir, there is not a solitary statement in the extract read by Mr. BAYLY, but what is found-tountry will bear witness.

The member from Virginia, failing to extricate himself from this inconsistency, involves himself in another difficulty equally unfortunate in point of fact. He told the House the other day in quite a beliggerent tone, and in a menacing allitude, pointing the same and shone by borrowed light. He knew there were some so ambitious of distinction as to be there were some so ambitious of distinction as to be there were some so ambitious of distinction as to be the cornering power of the Congress. She has since become tread of mineering power in Germany, was a laways willing to take an opposite position for the purpose of making themselves conspicuous. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of making themselves conspicuous. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of making themselves conspicuous. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of making themselves conspicuous. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of making themselves conspicuous. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of making themselves conspicuous. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of the Congress. She has since become the domineering power in Germany. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of the Kongress. She has since become the domineering power in Germany. The dangerous position in which Germany was purpose of the Kongress. She has since become the domineering power in Germany. The dangerous position in which Germany was the country and the congress. She has since become the domineering power of the Congress. She has since become the domineering power in Germany. The dangerous power in Germany. The dangerous power in Germany.

The House then passed on to other business.

GADSBY'S NEW HOTEL,
Corner of Pennsylvania Jennue and Third Street,
Washington, D. C.
THE subscriber having opened the house recently erected within one square of the railroad depot, is prepared to receive his friends and the public
the convenience of guests, the furniture suited to the
common and the proprietor, determined to offer a
comfortable home lo those who may favor him with
their rompany, respectfully colicits a share of public
patronage.

WILLIAM GADSBY.
WASHINGTON, D. C, Sept., 1845.
P. S.—W. G. takes this opportunity of reminding his friends and the public generally, that Gapsav's New Hore, is two squares nearer the Capito
the convenience of guests, the furnity of reminding his friends and the public generally that Gapsav's New Hore, is two squares nearer the Capito
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WILLIAM GADSBY.
WASHINGTON, D. C, Sept., 1845.
P. S.—W. G. takes this opportunity of reminding his friends and the public generally, that Gapsav's New Hore, is two squares nearer the Capito
and his former house, and that he is entirely disconnected with any other house or person.

Band §1 50 per day; §10 per week.
Charleston Mercury and New Orleans Picayane
will insert the above one month, inner form, and
men and their newspapers to the aubscriber.

Dec 31—eoiQhm.

CAME to the subscriber, on the \$2d of January,
three stray heifers—one white buffalo, one
black and white, and one red and white—which the
owner can have by inquiring at Jones's grocery store,
near the Washington one red and white—which the
owner can have by inquiring at Jones's grocery store,
near the Washington penntentary, proving proterry, paying charges, and taking them away.

WILLIAM C. BRENT, attorney and counsellor at law, Washington, D. C., will commence the practice of his profession

WASHINGTON CITY, MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 16, 1846.

representative government. The consequence of these internal difficulties placed the affairs of Germany, as altogether secondary, in the rear, and laid the basis to the European pentarchy, in which Austria and Prussia entered as European powers, to the excelusion of eighteen millions of Germanic Confederation. What the principles of that confederation were to be, no one had the time to reflect upon, when, all at once, the news reached Vienna that Napoleon had quitted Elba and landed in France.

A sense of the common danger showed to the members of the Congress the futility of their diplomatic negotiations. Napoleon did more to bring parties to terms than another year of peaceful and astains to the duchy of Warsaw were now promptly acknowledged. Prussia obtained Posen, Austria that part of Gallicia which she had lost at the peace of 1809; and more than half of Saxony, as I observed above, was united with Prussia. The king of Saxony was politely forced to acquiesce in this speciation, and Prussia was, in addition, charged with the Germanization of the Rhenish provinces. In the furry and dread of the moment, the articles of the Germanic Confederation were signed, of which the most important one is the elevath, which prevents any member from negotiating with the enemy after the confederation has once declared was, and from seconduling a separate truce of peace.

Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo; but the second on peace of Paris was only signed by the four great powers: the princes of the Germanic Confederation are of the Germanic Confederation are only signed by the four great powers: the princes of the Germanic Confederation are of the Germanic Confederation are only signed by the four great powers: the princes of the Germanic Confederation for the Germanic Confedera

when his name was called upon the passage of his bill.

Mr. J. thought that he might conclude this portion of his explanation with the introduction of Mr.

Bartr's—that is, by saying that Mr. Bartr's explanation, "so far as it refers to my speech, is a little greater than the might conclude this portion of his explanation, "so far as it refers to my speech, is a little greater than the might conclude this portion of his explanation, "so far as it refers to my speech, is a little greater than the might conclude the planation, "so far as it refers to my speech, is a little greater than the might conclude the planation, he supposed."

The gendeman says he will "not stop to inquire into the difficacy of a member from Tennessee, which were to be maintentional, he supposed."

The gendeman says he will "not stop to inquire into the difficacy of a member from Tennessee, which were to hold in regard to their abligates and a state of the confideration. The 13th article says, "In all states of the constitution and an advantances, or it could certainly not have ended in a so made to the German people, in return for their stan and Austrian army victorious on the soil of far the provinces of the Germanic confederation. With a Provinces of the Germanic confederation. With a Province of the Germanic confederation. The 13th article says, "In all states of the confideration."

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a popular prejudice which rests upon the minds of limited and the proper of the same of the greaters and the property of the same of the greaters and th

The process of the pr

assert was that of interference in the internal affairs of the other states, assuming impudently to decide which form of government was beat suited to the habits of each people, and establishing it by force of arms. In this manner was despotism re-established in Spain and Italy, and the affairs of the South American republics (our own were considered at Vienna) taken seriously into consideration. But here (at Verona, 1824) the three great powers—Russia, Prussia, and Austria—made the important lid discovery that neither of them was, strictly speaking, a sawaf poscer; while England, faithful to here commercial policy, withdrew from the Congress, of and acknowledged the independence of the South American republics. This was perhaps, the best and noblest act in the whole administration of Canning; but he had been preceded by Henry Clay, who, with a statesman-like vista, declared the cause of these republics to be eminently that of the United States of America. We ought to stick a pin in that point of our national history; for may be we may have sent to revert to the server of the control of the control of the total of the control of

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the next war would dithe States of Austria,
de Holland, But very
do more for his uncivilized subjects in the course of
ten years than a constitutional sovereign could, perhaps, have done for them during a long reign; but
hat is no reason why modern Prussia should take
ancient Russia for a model as regards government,
much, but the principal thing done was the omancipation of the people from mental slavery. Frederic
was the Voltaire among the sovereigns, and laid
himself the foundation to the secretices of his secsimilarity of interests—then the next war would divide the confederation among the States of Austria, Prussis, Englend, France, and Holland. But, very fortunately, the Zoll Verein has since united Germany by the strong power of material interests, and atomed for the errors of German diplomacy and the aggrandizement of Prussis and Austria.

The Germanic Confederation consists of thirty-leight members, among whom are the four free cities—thamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Of Prussis and Austria only the German provinces belong to the confederation. At the time of its formation in 1814, it comprised a territory of 11,131 German square miles, with a population of 29,476,800; but we may safely suppose that its present population falls very little short of 40 millions. A German square mile is a little more than 18 English. The following was the divident of the Confederation to the Confederation of the Prussian and Austrian provinces of the Square miles. Inhabitants.

Austrian provinces Square miles. Inhabitants.

Austrian province

Total 7,444 18,522,000

The purely German provinces of the confederation—Saxony, Wurtemberg, Bailen, Nassau, Bavaria, &c.—comprised 3,657 square miles, with 10,624-800 inhabitants. Two-thirds of Germany have, therefore, been separated from it by the mysteries of European diplomacy.

In addition to this dismemberment, Germany is yet, by the forest of Thuringia, geographically divided into North and South Germany, those countries which do not belong to Prussia in the north-lying principally between the Elbe and Rhine, and those of the south which do not belong to Austria, between the Inn and the Rhine. The north of Germany is principally commercial—the south is agricultural and manufacturing. Silesis, Westphalia, and Saxeny, may, in regard to their industry, be

on the other sates, assuming impudently to decide which form of government was despoticion re-establishing it by force of arms. In this manner was despoticion re-established the sate of the South American republics (our own were considered at a single state of the South American republics (our own were considered at a single state of a war with Great Britain, as is now making by the mind taken seriously into consideration. But here (at Verona, 1824) the three great powers—Russia, and Austria—made the importance of the South here (at Verona, 1824) the three great powers—Russia, Prassia, and Austria—made the importance of the South here (at Verona, 1824) the three great powers—Russia, Prassia, and Austria—made the importance of the South here (at Verona, 1824) the three great powers—Russia, Prassia, and Austria—made the importance of the South American republics. This was perhaps, the best and noblest act in the whole administration of Canada and Prassia, who with a satterman-like vista, declared the cause of these republics to be eminently that of the United States of America. We cought to stick a pin in the States of America. We cought to stick a pin in the States of America whole administration of Canada and the declared the cause of these republics to be eminently that of the United States of America. We cought to stick a pin in the States of America whole fruits of these republics to be eminently that of the United States of America. We cought to stick a pin in the state of these republics to the eminently that of the United States of America. We cought to stick a pin in the state of these republics to the eminently that of the United States of America. We cought to stick a pin in the state of these republics to the eminently that of the United States and the decrease of the Canada and the decre

To the Editor of the Union

Siz: I observed in your daily of the 6th inst. a con nunication from Mr. A. Whitney, in reply to M munication from Mr. A. Whitney, in reply to Mr. Peter Von Schmidt, engineer, a new claimant to the credit of having originated the railroad policy to the Pacific. Mr. W. presents a very interesting variety of matter, which cannot fail to attract and fix attention. He states the fact, among many other things, that he was about two years in China (from 1842 to 1844). That gentleman is, undoubtedly, well acquainted with the trade between that country and this. Will he have the goodness to inform the public, at his earliest convenience, what is the usual price per pound in China of the common black team and also of the imperial green teas? The usual price of freight or transportation by water from thence to New York, and the route generally pureued, as well as the distance between those places? If Mr. W. will state, in addition, the prices of the other articles in China, which enter into our trade with that native been selected with great care by one of the mental price of the mountains including the property of the property of the pr min state, in addition, the prices of the other articles in China, which enter into our trade with that nation—freight and insurance—he will much enhance the obligation. Correct information in regard to our commerce with that nation at this time is of the highest importance, and will be duly and gratefully appreciated by the public.

PHOCION.
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14, 1846.

ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The late residence of Mr. Armfield, on Prince street, in Alexandria. The house is brick, built of the best materials, hand-血 omely finished, and well arranged for comfort and somety finished, and well arranged for comfort and convenience; contains 15 rooms, most of them large and airy, and has a wide hall through the centre. Out-houses of brick, also covered with metal, consisten above ground, two bathing and two dressing-rooms. On the opposite wing, a fine green-house, and in the rear, a brick two-story double house for servants.

ervants.

The flower-gardens extend from Patrick to Hen-y streets. The vegetable garden is large and prory streets.

fuctive.

It is considered, by many, the handsomest and most desirable residence in the District.

It will be sold low, and on accommodating terms,

WM. D. NUT

At the Treasury Departm
Oct. 29—1w&cotf

M EDICAL BOOKS.—GEORGE TEMPLE-MAN has just received a large addition to his stock of medical books. Among them are Watson's Practice of Physic, Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, Liston and Mutter on Surgery, and a variety of other very valuable and standard medical books, at very reasonable prices.

AUGUSTUS FISCHER. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AUSTIN, TRAVIS COUNTY, TRANS, Will attend faithfully and promptly to any business connected with his profession in this city, and the adjoining counties. He will also attend to any business in the land office, such as procuring patents, perfecting titles, &c. Letters must be paid to pro-

REFERENCES. Hon. J. P. Henderson, San Augustin.
Hon. Ebenezer Allen, Austin.
Hon. Memucan Hunt, Galveston.
J. D. Groesbeck, Houston.
Dolhonde & Groesbeck, New Orleans,
Jan 17— [Nat. Intel.]

VICTORY OF THE PARANA.—The account we d yesterday, of the conflict between the al-sect and British forces and certain troops of or Rosas, affords little encouragement for the

bably as many, making 3,000 in all; and it is admitted that the loss of the allies in killed and wounded was 123.

It is pretended that the defenders of the batteries were all blacks, and that when they attempted to fly they were driven back at the point of the lance by the cavalry of Rosas. The inference meant to be drawn is that they fought unwillingly for Rosas. But how was it known that the cavalry drove them back? If this was seen from the ships, the cavalry must have been within reach of the ships gurs. Why were not the guns turned upon the cavalry of the them to make the ships? They had this part of the game in their own lands. And we are told, moreover, that when the firing from the batteries had ceased, and the allied troops were landed, they were received with a sharp fire of musketry—an odd kind of welcome from men who were fighting only on compulsion, and who should rather have received the landing troops with open arms, as their deliverers.

use.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by James
Tarrant, druggist, No. 268, Green wich street, corner
of Warren, N. Y. Also sold by
Z. D. GILMAN, (only agent for the
Dist.,) druggist, near Brown's Hotel,
Washington.

The 6th inst. a com-ley, in reply to Mr.  $\mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{OR}}$  SALE—A highly valuable farm, contain-ty, in reply to Mr.

HORSES, HORSES, HORSES.—The camels are coming!—The undersigned respectfully informs, the admirers of fine horses, that he will receive fifty (50) head of superior horses, which have been selected with great care by one of the best horsemen west of the mountains, including best horsemen west of the mountains, including every good variety of that noble and useful animal, on or before the 27th instant, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

OWEN CONNOLLY,

Farmers' Hotel, corner 8th and D streets Feb 13—3teod

JAMES WILLIAMS, JAMES WILLIAMS,
Cabinet and Chair Ware-room,
Pennsylvania avenue, four doors west 4½ street.
HAVE on hand a good assortment of new and
second hand Furniture, which I will sell low for seh, or on a credit of 2, 4, and 6 months.
Orders for all kinds of furniture, chairs, and models will be promptly attended to.
N. B. Old furniture and chairs taken in exchange

Old furniture and chairs repaired and repainted.
Feb 13—w3wif

DESERVING ATTENTION.

A GOOD FAMILY MEDICINE IS A BLESSING. This we take to be a fact that no one will attempt to controvert. If it be a blessing, then no one should be without it, and we are acting as philanthropists by informing our friends where a good family medicine is to be found.

Tarrant's Cordial Elixir of Turkey Rhubarb de-

Tarrant's Cordial Elixir of Turkey Rhubarb deserves all the eulogiums that have been passed upon it; it is a pleasant and simple stimulant, and an effectual remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. We recommend this medicine confidently, inasmuch as we know its merits.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by James Tarrant, druggist and apothecary, 268 Greenwich street, New York; and sold by

Z. D. GILMAN,

Druggist, near Brown's Hotel.

Druggint, near Brown's Hotel.

CATALOGUE OF CONGRESS, LAW, and MEDICAL BOOKS, and works on American

GEORGE TEMPLEMAN has just published

is Catalogue of Congress, law and medical books, and of rare and scarce books on American and other history; together with a large list of miscellaneous works. Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and get them, or order them by letter.

Feb. 12

NEW GOODS.—Several cases received at Guion's, under Gadaby's hotel, consisting of a large assortment of fine valentines, work-boxes, dressing-cases, papier desks, fans, fine pocket combs, accordions, gold pens and pencil, party and ball memorandums, gold watches, all quality of brushes, Berlin wire, reticules, and money purses. All will be disposed of at very low prices.